(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2529.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1795.

LEYDEN, *April* 27.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT, from Bilboa, says, he was told there, by Mr. Gardoqui, that he had a letter from his brother, at Madrid, which informed him that every effort was making by Spain to obtain peace with France.

General Moreau succeeds Pichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The republican government of Holland, in return for the services rendered to their country by general Pichegru, have sent him a brevet (titulary) general in the service of the United Provinces, with a pension of ten thousand florins per annum.

The provisionary representatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration, ('till a national convention being convoked, shall decide otherwise,) all the members of the ancient government of the Provinces.

Accounts state various depredations of mobs of upwards of 2000 in Moate; of an immense and well disciplined mob in Exeter; of a numerous mob at Crediton; of a serious mob at Portsmouth; of a mob, amounting to several thousands, at Portsea; of an alarming mob at Coventry; of a mob at Berry; of a mob at Durham, &c. all in England, from April 2 to 14; in almost every instance of which the high price and scarcity of corn was the pretext, and the militia called to subdue them. Nor are Ireland and Scotland without their mobs—they talk of burthensome taxes and tythes also.

According to letters from Brussels of the 29th Germinal, (18th April) it appears that the annexation of Flanders to France is decreed; and that a proper time only is waited to make it public, which must very soon take place. Orders it is said had been received at Brussels for dividing all Flanders into districts, and to erect courts of criminal justice, immediately after which the French criminal code will be put into operation.

[A letter from a respectable gentleman in Amsterdam may elucidate this.—He says, the French have treated us like brothers, and their only object in landing here was to set us free from the tyranny of Orange and Prussia.—Very different has been their conduct in some part of Flanders where heavy contributions have been exacted, in return for the base and inhuman treatment the French forces under Dumourier experienced, when they retired from those provinces in 1793.]

Letters from Antwerp, of the 20th and 23d of April, advise the arrival and landing at that city of large quantities of cannon and ammunition, from the United Provinces of Holland. Several pieces of light artillery had been shipped there, to be conveyed by water to the westward of Flanders. The guns of large caliber, for the flat bottomed boats were to be taken from the castle of Antwerp, and carried to Russel and other arsenals of France. Among the brass guns, mortars, caissoins and other military apparatus, acquired by the French from the possession of Holland, there are many cast in the prince's foundery at the Hague, and which were committed to the English and Prussians for the defence of the Provinces.

BASLE, *April* 5.

The negotiations for peace are daily taking a more favourable turn. It appears to be certain that Prussia, part of the Germanic body, Spain, and the king of Sardinia, will abandon the coalition.

The empire of Germany will be divided into two regions, the empire of the North, and the empire of the South. That of the North will devolve to the king of Prussia, and all the states of it will be under his immediate protection. The French republic will retain the Austrian Netherlands, the county of Liege, and the fortresses on the Meuse. With respect to the other states, beginning with Suabia and the left bank of the Rhine, they will remain free under the protection of France.

Spain will give up to the French republic the passes of the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, with the ports of passage and St. Sebastian, and hold at the disposal of the republic twenty ships of the line.

Sardinia will give up the dutchy of Savoy and the county of Nice; the port of Oneglia will be restored, and Spain will cede the dutchy of Parma and Plaisance, as a compensation for the loss of Savoy.

Such are the conditions talked of in the best informed circles here.

LINGEN, *April* 14.

The ratification of peace between France and Prussia, we hope, will soon come to hand. Field marshal Moellendorff has already ordered the advanced posts to let every one pass unmolested. The heavy cavalry is, by his orders, to fall back, and Cordon to consist only of light troops. In consequence of which, a regiment of Cuirassiers began its march this day, from Furstenau towards Magdeburg; the regiment of Kalkreuth goes to Minden. The Hanoverian, Hessian and other troops, are obliged to evacuate the East Friesland, to make room for Prussians, who are returning from the bishopric of Munster.

AMSTERDAM, *April* 12.

The provisional representatives of the people at Amsterdam, complain in a publication, that the loan of eight millions of guilders to be raised for the use of that city, has not succeeded to their wish. In order that nothing may be left untried, and before they come to a resolution of demanding the payment of this necessary money by force, the loan is left open for the whole of April, offering even a premium to those who shall pay their quota at once.

The Jewish company, Felix Libertate, at Amsterdam, has requested leave for intermarriages between Jews and Christians, and that all Guilds may be abolished; or that Jews, as well as Christians, may be received into the said Guilds.

The representatives of the people in Friesland have declared, that all the debts of the former regency, such as charges of this province, quit rents, &c. shall be deemed national debts and promptly paid. The holders of such bills, however, as were to have been paid in the course of this year, are requested to leave the money in the funds from motives of patriotism.

The committee of confederation have thanked those citizens who have given their opinion of the Dutch national convention that is to be formed, and have given notice that their further directions on this head must be sent in before the 15th of April, affairs being in such a train already, that no use could be made of them after that date.

Bank cash was, on the 11th of April, at 92¼ per cent.

April 17. The commercial intercourse between these United Provinces and foreign countries (except England and her dependencies) shall continue free, subject only to the regulations formerly established.

The exportation of naval and military stores, arms, gun-powder and salt-petre, is prohibited to all places except to France and her possessions, and to the colonies and places belonging to the Seven United Provinces.

The revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, taking into consideration the exhausted state of the Dutch finances, and the obligations of every citizen to contribute as much as possible to the public necessities, have resolved to place a box in every commune to be superintended by the collector, in whose possession the key shall be deposited, in order to afford the patriot citizens an opportunity of evincing their attachment to the cause of liberty, by free gifts of gold and silver articles, such as buckles, rings, ear-rings, &c. &c. which are not included in the provisional decree of the 26th March.

A book shall be deposited in custody of the same persons appointed to receive the donations, in which the name of every person who sacrifices their unnecessary ornaments for the public benefit, shall be regularly entered, that posterity may observe the disinterested patriotism of their ancestors.

The committee, confident that love of country will not be less conspicuous in the native Dutch, upon this occasion, than past experience has shewn exists among our French brethren, who have offered at the altar of liberty, oblations of the greatest value; invite all their fellow-citizens, residents of other towns in this province, to imitate their example, and evince to the universe that no consideration, however dear, is too important to be sacrificed to that freedom which is their hereditary birth right, and which they are determined in every vicissitude of fortune, to support and defend.

Amsterdam, 14th April, 1795.
First year of Dutch liberty.
By order of the committee,
VAN DER AA, Sec'ry.

From several papers it appears that the most important towns throughout the province of Holland, have agreed to the proportion of the revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, and are rapidly organizing affiliated committees to carry their patriotic views into immediate effect.

HAGUE, *April* 26.

Day before yesterday morning, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, held an extraordinary meeting, when a letter was received and read, from J. C. Haitsink, ex-magistrate of Amsterdam; who had been recently superseded in his mission, to lower Saxisehen Kreitz, in which he shamefully arraigns the legality of the present government, and protests against every measure inconsistent with the old constitution. The assembly testified their indignation at this unmerited Philippe; and resolved unanimously, to direct their procureur general to commence a prosecution against the offender, in the name of the sovereign people, and to seize and detain his property, wherever found, till the event of the prosecution should decide his fate.

LONDON, *April* 14.

Important intelligence to the navigators to the Baltic.

From some new geographical map published in Denmark, it appears, that the position of Anholt, as hitherto laid down in the ordinary charts, is greatly erroneous. The light-house of Anholt, and the whole Isle, is from 7 to 9 minutes too much westerly; and the distance from the light-house to the Swedish coast, in a direction perpendicular to the meridian of the light-house, is, in all maps hitherto published, nearly four English miles, or one eighth part of the whole too great. Experience has taught the navigators, that they come too soon down upon Anholt; or that they, cruising between Anholt and Sweden, over-run their reckoning, which was ascribed to the currents, although the true reason of it was the great error in the geopraphical and hydrographical position of Anholt in a narrow and dangerous passage.

BRIDGE-TOWN, *May* 30.

A report has been prevalent, (to which little credit seems to be given) that the French are collecting in considerable numbers in Guadaloupe, with an intent to embark 7000 men on board transports, destined, as is conjectured, for St. Vincent's.—A letter is said to be received by a gentleman in town, from his friend in Martinico, nearly to the same purport.

Genoa accounts state positively, that the Sans Culottes set sail from that port on the 21st, and dispatches read in the convention from the deputy Le Tourneur, dated off the road of Hieres, March 22d, mention the safe arrival of the Sans Culottes there; the Blenheim and Bombay Castle would demand her in vain from the Genoese, and must go to Toulon to fulfil their errand. They should besides find a better plea on which to claim the Sans Culottes, than firing red hot balls in the engagement of the 14th March, as she was not with the fleet on that day.

Accounts dated Genoa, March 28, say positively, that the English squadron under admiral Hotham, left the gulph of Spezzia on the 27th March, for the first time of putting to sea after the action of the 14th. He might therefore have been seen on the 24th in that gulph, but not with 6 French prizes, or the Genoa account would say something of them. Besides, if the admiral had sunk four ships and taken six, authentic counts could not have been received in London of their safe arrival at Toulon.

BOSTON, *June* 18.

The proceeds of last Monday evening's performance, at the theatre, we are informed, amounted to 666 dollars, the whole of which sum Mr. Powell has generously deposited in the hands of his honour Moses Gill, president of the Massachusett's Charitable Fire Society, as a donation to their funds.

A gentleman of information, who came passenger with captain Cobb, from Havre-de-Grace, says, that Barrere and Collot d'Herbois are not banished to Cayenne, but to Madagascar, one of the African islands in the Indian ocean.

HUDSON, *June* 18.

On Tuesday evening last the soap and candle works, belonging to Messrs. Power, Allen and Bennet, took fire and were entirely consumed, together with near all the stock on hand; but by the exertions of two engine companies and the citizens, the fire was prevented from communicating to the slaughter house and the buildings adjoining.

On Tuesday afternoon there was a remarkable fall of hail, the hail stones were as big as walnuts, and came with such force as to break the glass in the windows of several houses in this city; and in such quantities as to nearly cover the ground for an hour. We expect that it has done great damage to the fruit and grain in this vicinity.

NEW-YORK, *June* 23.

By captain Ascough, of the Matilda, we learn, that all the French inhabitants of St. Domingo and other islands, were ordered to leave Jamaica; that they had their choice either to return to their former habitations, or take passage for the United States.

On the information of a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Jack from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the Brigands had opened two forts upon the Bicetón, but were driven off by the constant and unremitted fire of the British, and that the principal part of them had retired to Leogane—that general Williamson had issued a proclamation on the 26th of May, sequestrating the plantations and other property belonging to French absentees—that the produce of this country was low, flour selling by the cargo at 12 dollars per barrel.

On the same authority we contradict the report of the British frigate Magicienne having been taking by four French privateers, the gentleman above alluded to having seen her lying in the harbour of Port-au-Prince the day before he left it.

Extract of a Letter.

The HAGUE, April 4th, 1795.

"The conquest of this country, and the internal revolution of government, are among the most interesting events which have taken place, since the commencement of this year. The magnitude of the object, and the importance of the acquisition, to the French republic, will doubtless be magnified among you, much beyond the real benefit which may result to the conquerors. It is true they are in possession of the United Provinces; but the fathomless treasures, which were supposed to be concealed in the public vaults of this country, have not yet been discovered. The famous bank of Amsterdam, supposed by many a mine of gold, in itself, has turned out be an exchequer of paper bonds and obligations, worth something less than six pence in the pound—upon the highest average. So that instead of diving into an exhaustless fund of real wealth, so far as respects the public coffers, the French republic has found a bankrupt nation, and insolvent corporations.

"Individual wealth does not form a part of this statement; but the French have promised that private property shall be respected; and they have hitherto fulfilled this engagement, with scrupulous exactitude. The property of the government, and that of other powers at war with France, which was found here, is seized as lawful prize, by right of conquest; but it is, comparatively, a very trifling acquisition.

"As you will find in the Gazette de Leyde, all the political information which I could give, I shall not put you to the trouble of reading the same thing twice. It is enough to observe, that the conduct of the French army here has been unexceptionably marked with the strictest discipline. An hundred thousand men, with arms in their hands, and in full possession of both power and right over a country, which their valour has subdued, given an example of obedience and regularity, which all former experience has proved rather desirable than practicable, is a spectacle which cannot be viewed without emotion, even by their enemies. Such conduct unfolds a trait, in the character of the people by whom it is held, which is, in some degree an atonement for the horror of past transactions in their own country.

"It is yet undecided, whether the promised Independence of this people will, eventually, turn out any thing more than nominal. The French did not intend to liberate them from their former thraldom, without receiving an equivalent; and whether this equivalent will not be considered greater than the real value of nominal sovereignty by this nation, remains for future events to determine."

June 24. By the brig Electa, from Martinico, we learn that the British troops and inhabitants are much afraid of a visit from the French, and that they had moved from the town and encamped in the fields.—Provisions are in great plenty and very low—Flour selling at 10 1-2, and beef at 12 dols. per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 21st, 1795.

"When you come to England again, you will find a strange tax imposed upon poor John Bull this session—no less than a guinea a year for every person who wears any powder in his hair or wig, or any substitute in lieu thereof. In consequence of which some of the democrats are getting into natural scratches, and some are trimmed as close to the head as Oliverians.

"Wine he has also touched up, and spirits, so that the people can scarce afford to drown their sorrow."

BALTIMORE, *June* 29.

From the Gazette of the United States, of June 25.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, was ratified yesterday by the senate of the United States.

After copying the above paragraph, we were informed, by the most respectable authority, that the treaty has not been ratified, and that the article respecting the regulation of commerce between the United States and the West-India islands, is to be the subject of further negotiation. From the same source we learn, that the senate adjourned on Friday last, but that nothing respecting the treaty is to be laid before the public.

We learn from Georgia, that the Upper and Lower Creeks, at their meeting of the Indian agent at Oakfuskees, April 1, have agreed on a general peace with every part of the United States; and it is said, that they express no uneasiness at the *sale of the lands* by the Georgia legislature. [N. Y. Paper.]

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 2.

From BOSTON, June 22.

ILLEGAL and HASTY ADJUDICATION."

Saturday evening a large concourse of people assembled on the Long Wharf, in consequence of a hand-bill issued the preceding afternoon, purporting that a New-Providence or Bermudian privateer was then lying at said wharf. The enraged multitude, having ascertained the fact, desired the captain and crew to leave the sloop, which was soon complied with; they then proceeded to examine, and found several carriage guns, shot, small arms, cutlasses, and other warlike implements, which they threw overboard. This discovery exasperated them to such a degree, that they dismantled and dismasted her—they then towed the hull from the wharf and set fire to it. The tide carried it as far as Charles-town, where it "*burned to the water's edge.*"

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that a number of persons unknown, did, the last night, riotously and tumultuously assemble in the town of Boston, and, with force and violence, did burn a vessel named the Betsey, of St. Croix, lying at the Long Wharf, in the said Boston, and destroyed the cargo then on board.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this proclamation; hereby requiring all magistrates, sheriffs and constables, and I also recommend to every good citizen of this commonwealth, that they use their utmost endeavours for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to justice, any or all persons concerned in this unlawful and dangerous proceeding—so that he or they may be dealt with according to law.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest,

JOHN AVERRY, jun. Secretary.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following character of the President of the United States, is the production of a young gentleman of Petersburg, Virginia; by inserting it in your useful paper, you will oblige your humble servant,

X. Y.

WASHINGTON.

——WITH cool feelings and unambitious talents he excited universal popularity and attained brilliant glory. First elevated by a fortunate coincidence of circumstances, his mind, vigorous and tenacious, accommodated itself to its elevation, and the inflexibility of his manners not only prevented his descent from the temple of fame, but prepared new honours for his brow. Cautious, systematic, and inflexible, his genius was admirably adapted to the desultory war which established the liberty of America. Never transported by the enthusiasm of patriotism, never deluded by the ardour of courage, he preferred stratagem to action, and victory to glory.

A gravity of deportment, a candid behaviour, and a regularity of morals, commanded the respect of an army composed not of licentious mercenaries, but of orderly citizens. A people passing in a rapid revolution from slavery to liberty, in the transports of gratitude, forgot their own mighty exertions, forgot the influence of general causes, forgot the irresistible energy of men fighting for freedom, and ascribed their success to the virtues and talents of their more distinguished leader. The calm and temperate mind of Washington could neither be seduced by the allurements of ambition or the blandishments of praise. Perhaps if his character had had more ardour, perhaps if his feelings had been more fervid, his conduct would not have been so exemplary, nor his glory so permanent. The soul of the patriot inflated by praise, is apt to soar above that equality by the establishment of which it attained all its honours; but patriotic from principle, and temperate from constitution, the mind of Washington had neither that native dignity which disdains elevation, nor that avidity of praise which makes us unworthy of it, but always retained a humility which silenced envy, soothed pride, and demonstrated even to political jealousy, that a man capable of bearing so many honours deserved more.

His mind, slow and pertinacious, did not advance to political reflection as rapidly as his countrymen or their allies the French. He contemplated with the calmness of philosophy, not with the fullness of apathy or the ardour of philanthropy, the emancipation of France. His diffidence of the people, and his jealousy of the representatives, partake not of the proud ignorance of aristocracy, whilst his anxiety for their welfare, and his grand maxim, that government should proceed from them, has the enlightened humanity of republicans.—— W. T.

☞ An ORATION, commemorative of the American Anniversary, will be delivered at the Stadt-house, on Saturday next, immediately after the military parade is finished, by J. Wilmer, Esquire.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June [illegible] 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now lives, about five miles this side of Snowden's Iron Works, some time in the month of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY H. DUVALL.

Prince-George's county, June 27, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

ALL the personal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one mare, some hogs, cattle and plantation utensils, and a quantity of bacon, with some lard; also the wearing apparel of said Benson. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for cash.

JOHN CHINEY, Executor of THOMAS BENSON, deceased.

July 1, 1795.

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; West-India and New-England rum; gin; whiskey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molasses; brown, lump, and loaf sugars; hyson, congo, souchong, green, and bohea teas; soap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; starch; salt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; snuff; nutmegs; ginger and Indigo blue; coffee; sallad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; copperas; pork; herrings; shad; mackrel; salmon; hogs lard; butter; cheese; powder and shot; hoes; spades; sheep shears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; scissars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horse, shaving, sweeping, scrubbing, painting, shoe, tooth, and buckle brushes; waiters of different sizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glue; figs; raisins; tamarinds; jar raisins; allspice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spanish and American segars, and boxes for the same; pipes; sisters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candlesticks of different kinds; snuffers; white metal spoons; brass cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; mustard; Stoughton's bitters; a large assortment of stone, queen's, and wooden ware; hollow and window glass; men and women's leather and stuff shoes; India china of different kinds; saddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea canisters of different patterns; large dressing cases of different kinds; hard and soft pomatum; court-plaster; neck bolsters; tooth powder; lip salve; hair powder; swan down and silk puffs; wash balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roses; watch chains, keys and seals, assorted; sealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the best lavender water; silk purses; red bark; looking glasses of different kinds; white linen; osnabrigs; Russia sheeting; striped holland; brown sustian; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton stockings, ribbed and plain; shawls; silk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; stick blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor strops; elastic razor strops; tin coffee pots; glass goblets and sugar dishes; which he will sell very low for cash.

The said Caton, actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himself, that, while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from crediting any of my apprentices or servants, on my account, without an order from me. 3

Early Virginia Wheat

FOR SALE, at the HAYLANDS, until the twenty-third of July. Those who with to procure it will please to send before that time, as all then on hand will be sent to Baltimore for sale.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.

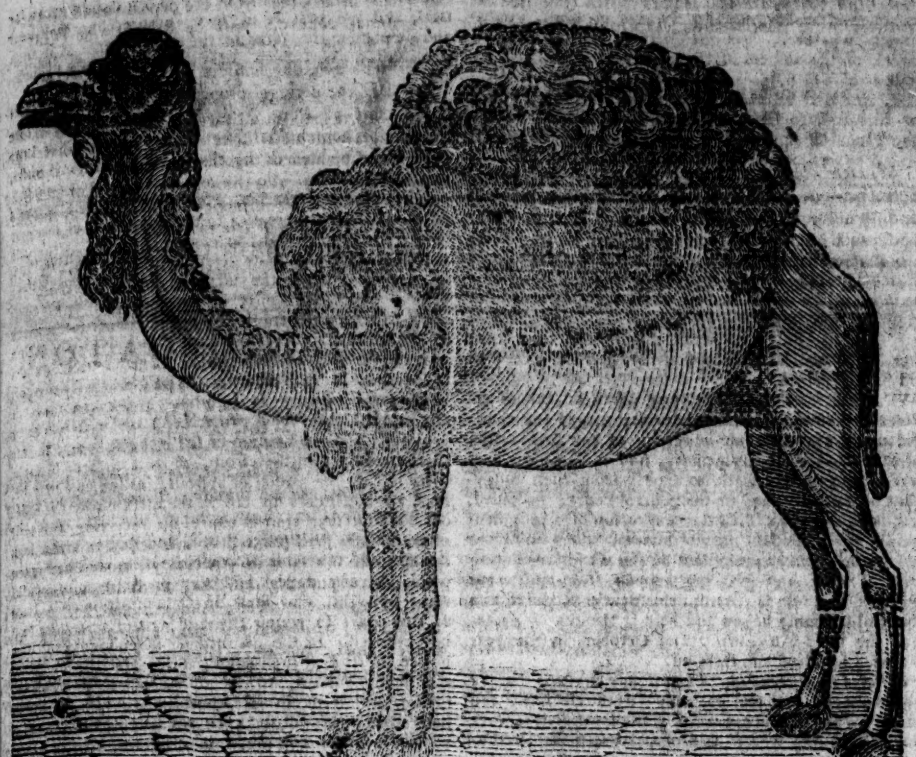
Rhode River, June 23, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguson, administrator of John Glassford, vs. *John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.*

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree, directing the sale of the real estate, or of part of the real estate, which Robert Hendley Courts, of Charles county, deceased, devised to be sold, after the death of Daniel Courts, without issue, for the benefit of the said defendants, he states, that the devisor, on the 15th day of February, 1770, passed his bond to John Glassford for 52211/2 lb. of tobacco, and £.245 10 2½ current money, with interest, on which he hath obtained judgment against the administrator of said Courts, he states, that the said devisor did not leave personal estate sufficient to discharge his debts, and that the defendant, Robert Hendley Courts, resides out of the state of Maryland and beyond sea; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of July next, to the intent that the said Robert Hendley Courts may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass for selling the said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debt due to the complainant, as administrator aforesaid. 12

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.



A MALE CAMEL,

From the Deserts of ARABIA,

MAY be seen at the RED WAREHOUSE, opposite Mr. WEST's Tavern, until Thursday next.

1 X 6 10.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Alexander Hamilton, vs. *Francis Clement Dyer, Henry Edelen Dyer, George Dyer, and Thomas Dyer, son of Edward.*

THE complainant applies for a decree, directing the defendants to convey unto him and his heirs 100 acres of land, part of a tract in Prince-George's county, called the EAST, and of EDELEN'S HOG-PEN ENLARGED, which 100 acres Thomas Dyer, their grand father, contracted to convey unto John Wynn, who devised to his two sons, who assigned to Nicholas Blacklock, who assigned to the complainant, he states, Thomas Dyer, one of the defendants, resides out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the end of July next, to the intent that the said Thomas Dyer may have notice of the aforesaid application, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.
Charles county, June 15, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. *Henry Shaver, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee, the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of August next, to the intent, that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment by the first of September next, as the subscriber intends to settle up the estate at that period, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Administrator.
Annapolis, May, 1795. 5

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the the first of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letter, viz.

MESS. BYUS and FRAZIER, merchts. Lower Marlbro' 2 letters; Mrs. Sarah Beall, widow of Benjamin, major William Brogden, Mr. Joshua Groves, mercht. Queen-Anne; Gilbert H. Smith, Calvert county; Saml. Hepburn, Upper Marlbro' Mr. Amos Smith, stage driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, near Queen-Anne; Miss Williamina Vallette, at major Brogden's, Edward L. Wailes, Tobias Belt, Queen-Anne; James Gray, Hunting-town; Richard A. Conttee, P. G. county; James Clark, Prince G. county; John Wems, Esq; of Wems's Forrest, Calvert county, 3 letters; John Robertson, Nanjemoy, Charles county; Messrs. Maynard & Whittington, merchts. Lower Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Whittington, Anne-Arundel county; Zachariah Owens, Prince G. county; Mr. John Groves, mercht. Pig-Point; Mr. Levin Belt, capt. John Jona. Spencer, Hall's Creek, Patuxent river; William Gray, Upper Marlborough; capt. David Lynn, Upper Marlborough; Edward Neall, St. Mary's county, Clmt. Bay; the revd. Mason L. Wims, Maryland; col. Thomas Tillard, Herring Bay; Henry Addison, Prince G. county; Mr. Levin Parker, near Hunting-town; Mr. Thomas Glisson, Upper Marlborough; Jacob Aldridge, near Snowden's Iron Works; capt. Nicholas Young, Prince G. county; the rev. Mr. J. Boarman, New-town, St. Mary's county; Martin Fieldes Taylor, Upper Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; William Parke, Upper Marlborough; Mr. James Willson, Calvert county; Alexander Scot, Esq; attorney at law, Port-Tobacco; Ellis Chandle & Brothers, merchts. Nottingham; Mr. William Moore, Maryland, Prince G. county; Platt Whitaker, Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland; John C. Jones, Esq; collr. at Cedar Point, Patuxent river.

1

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, and by authority of the same, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 4th day of July, 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN on the Church circle, known by and being part of Lot No. 50, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, and now occupied by Mr. JOHN GASSAWAY. Half of the purchase money, with interest, will be required of the purchaser within one year, and the residue, with interest, at the end of two years. Bond with approved security will be required.

RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.
Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 3 X

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. WHARFE's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fourth day of July next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.
Annapolis, June 4, 1795. 4 X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may settled, by

LUKE POOL, Administrator,
3 ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.
June 17, 1795.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT and LEWIS DUVALL was dissolved on the thirty-first day of January last, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon the subscriber (who has full power to settle with them) and pay up their respective balances; necessity requires that the business of the concern should be immediately finally closed, it is therefore earnestly requested that strict regard may be paid to this notice, otherwise absolute necessity will compel me to have process issued against every one who does not regard it.

ROBERT DUVALL.
June 10, 1795. 3 X

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be lost, about the 13th May last, in Annapolis, or between said city and my house, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongst which an inventory of the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceased, with several receipts, accounts, &c. respecting said estate, and other papers that are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person delivering said pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

3 CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, on Tuesday the 2d of June, a negro man named TOBY, of a black complexion, thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he is a stout boney fellow, has lost one of his eyes, and it is very much blood shotted; he is knockkneed, and has a large flat foot; this fellow has lately had the small-pox by inoculation, and is much scarified about the feet and hands with it; had on when he went away a tolerable good fearnothing coat, only ripped in the sleaves, coarse osnabrig shirt, an indifferent pair kersey breeches, he has money with him, and it is likely will soon alter his dress. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds thirty miles, the above reward, and all reasonable expences, if brought home,

6w 3 BENJAMIN BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

3 JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

BY an act of the legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, the subscribers are authorised and appointed to open books for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, notice is hereby given, that BOOKS will be OPENED, at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the first Monday in July next, to receive subscriptions to the number of four hundred SHARES, at two hundred dollars each share. Previous to any call for money there will be at least six weeks notice in all the news-papers of this state, and in the Alexandria and Philadelphia papers.

Fifth enacting clause of the law.

"*And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of their great risk, and the expences to be incurred by the said proprietors, not only for the building the said bridge, but for keeping the same in continual repair, the said bridge, and all its profits, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and it shall and may be lawful for the said directors, at all times hereafter, for the term of fifty years, to demand and to receive such reasonable tax or toll as they may from time to time agree on and require; provided they shall not at any time demand more than two thirds of the present rates of ferriages to and from George-town; which rates or toll shall at all times be made public, and shall not be altered or changed oftener than once in each year; and at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, the said directors shall receive such toll as shall be regulated by the legislature of this state, or of the United States should the said bridge be erected within the jurisdiction of the United States.

4 X WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
JAMES M. LINGAN,
URIAH FORREST.

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

Timothy Palmer, an artist eminently distinguished by the bridges he has lately built over the rivers Merrimack, in the state of Massachusetts, and Piscataqua, in New-Hampshire, has undertaken the erection of the bridge, and engages its completion before the end of next year.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 10

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 10

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 10

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeal or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, reciting them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fifth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 10

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAG'S, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.